RESEARCH PROPOSAL

"A Critical Sociological Study of Migrant Female Domestic Workers"

For Registration to the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

IN THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

IIS (deemed to be) UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

Submitted by

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INTRODUCTION

Migration- In sociological studies of migration involves the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new or semi-permanent residence. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another. People may migrate as individuals, in family units or in large group.

***Reasons for rural-urban migration in India-:**

1. Village economy is mainly based on agriculture and people without agricultural land find hard to sustain as there are hardly any other economic activities. They are forced to migrate for better opportunities.

2. Education and job is another reason for migration. Young population migrates to cities for higher/technical degrees. After completion, they get a job in cities. Emergence if IT sector is one of the factor which has lead to migration in the working class.

3. Most of the migration is through social network. People, if they have relatives/friends/acquaintances in cities, they are ready to move to cities and try their luck.

4. It has become more of a tradition to follow. It is more like, “nothing is there in the village. The people have tendency that my dad went and worked in the city. I will also go.”Many a times it is the parents who condition their children that they should move to cities for better livelihood.

5. Cosmopolitan culture is also deriving people to migrate to cities. With the penetration of media in rural areas, people are exposed to various culture and way of life. They do not hesitate to try their luck in cities.

6. The social restrictions in employment like the caste system also make people to migrate to cities where they can work freely under the urban anonymity.

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

The following tools will be used for the purpose of the study:

1. **Schedule:** For the purpose of collecting first-hand information and facilitating comparison of data, a schedule will be prepared. This schedule will be used for securing the information from the respondents.

2. **Unstructured Interview:** Due to the qualitative nature of the study, it is assumed that besides the questions included in the schedule, certain supplementary questions will be needed to be used. Hence an unstructured interview will be conducted on the respondents.

3. **Observation:** To enable the investigator to view and verify personally the condition of the respondents this technique will be made use of.

4. **Secondary sources:** These sources help in providing certain information which may be difficult to obtain otherwise. Secondary sources namely, various handbooks and other public documents,census,information collected by government records.

AREA/UNIVERSE

The area for the purpose of the study includes Jaipur city (sumer nagar vistar,civil lines and vaishali nagar). 200 respondents will be selected for the purpose of the study from sumer nagar vistar,civil lines and vaishali nagar area of Jaipur city.

SAMPLE-

The women of 20-50 years of age will be studied .The research aims to sample around 200 domestic workers who have migrated from Bengal. Methods include a variety of methodologies including observation, interview schedule.

SAMPLING-

The method is non-random and purposive sampling.

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the causes of migration amongst female domestic workers in Jaipur city.

2. To examine the lifecycle of female domestic workers.

3. To study the problems experienced by the migrant female domestic workers.

4. To examine dynamics in social status, economic status and in the field of culture system of female domestic workers due to migration.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1: Devi, Ambika, P, Geetha, K.T and Gomathi, K.R (2009): She has looked at women workers in the health care industry and at the relationship between their paid works on the one hand and their unpaid work on the other as well as the health issues they face.

2: Kanwaljit(2008) In this study argued that classification of urban economy in LDLs into the formal and informal sector is not sufficient. According to him, informal sector can further be categorized into at least two-sectors, namely an intermediate sector, which appears as a reservoir of dynamic entrepreneur and community of the poor, which contains a large section of residual unemployed labor.

3: Belwal, O.K (2007) He has examined the utility of the concept of informal sector. He argued that any attempt to demarcate the informal sector would provide rise to numerous inconsistencies and difficulties.

4: Agarwal Praveen and Nangia, (2005) Immigration in Delhi on the basis of empirical study in Calcutta has indicated that Women have a target income level, which they try to achieve with a view of survive. She found that over the period of 7 years, an increasing number of women were engaging in the informal labor market even though the wage rate remained almost stationary in the sector.

5: Rao Appa.Ch, Ramachandrudu, G. and Rao, Subba. N (2004) Informal sector is normally a larger source of employment for women than for men in the developing world. Women labor force in informal sector is increasing because men choose employment in the formal sector of the labor market. A place where labor is exchanged for wages it is defined by geography, education and technical expertise, occupation, licensure or certification requirement, and job experience.

6: Gopal Iyer (2004) He has discussed about the domestic workers continue to earn lower wages, usually below the state's minimum wages and exploited by employers and employment agencies. Wages paid are usually low both in absolute as well as compared to other occupations, even to other low productivity activities. Gender pay gap is also exists in this sector.

Domestic workers are being treated as 'invisible' work force. Live in domestics are often even locked up in house. In a patriarchal society such a India's cooking, washing and cleaning have always been left women of the house. Since house work has been linked to the lower castes, most domestic workers are poorly paid and under paid. Since domestic work is not regulated, employers can hire fire and treat such workers as they please. They are often seen as non-persons and not even called by name.

7: Joshi and Lobo, Norbert (2003 According to them, of all services in India, there is not more unregulated or disorganized form of than the domestic services. There are no regulated hours of work for women in domestic services, nor have laws been passed to protect them.

8: Sidhu M.S Rangi P.S. and Kaur, Tejinder (2003) He has discussed about the Migrant Labor and Human Rights in India has looked at the working women in the informal sector like vending in the streets as performing a needless, unproductive activity. She argued that these women would change jobs if they had the chance too.

9: Joshi, M.V (1999) He have studied the maid servants in Haryana. The study emphasizes that they are leading a miserable life. They suffer from low wages, long hours of work shift in nature of job, lack of freedom and low prestige due inferior status of the job. Due to lack of coordinating their children are neglected and familial relations became tense. The fragmented nature of their job lack of education and low bargaining capacity refrain them from organizing collectivity.

10: Choudhary,Anil Kumar (1998) It Opines that the system of employment of inter-state migrant labor in construction industry in an exploitive system prevalent in various states.

11: Joshi (1997) He has pointed out some general issues concerning women in labor market. The issues include the segregation of women in to certain occupation, wage differentials between men and women for the same job, low and falling work participation rates of women etc.

12: Das, Biswaroop (1994) In his study of women in informal sector kerela has explained the nature of women participation in then formal sector. He argued that though women's earnings contribute substantially to the household, this is more often than not denigrated. Women to cope with physical hardships that impact their health, they continue to be paid much lower wages than men in the same category.

13: Bhatia, (1992) He has discussed that the women working in cities and towns firstly constitute a small proportion to those workers and secondly out of total members of women workers the majority is engaged in low status occupations. She is of the opinion that the factory employment opportunities to women have declined due to technological changes and this is accomplished by an increase in service sector employment such as public, service, medical, health and education.

14: Choudhary,Ramesh Chandra (1991) A Case Study of Samastipur district in Bihar has explained a completely different dynamic, in an institutional and not an individual and not an individual sense arises from the idea that the informal sector is nothing more than a transitory phenomenon caused by the massive expulsion from the agrarian rural economy. As economic growth accelerates, the need for and significance of employment in the informal sector declines and eventually little or nothing of this 'buffer zone' will remain.

15: Oberai, 1983) Women and Society in India according to model women on an average denote less effort of work activities from men. However family status household responsibilities and market human capital should mediate the relationship. This model used to differentiate men's work effort from women's work effect and this can be differences in work effort among women.

16: Weinberg A.A (1975) A study of Mental Health and Personal Adjustment in Israel", People on the Move, indicated the dominance of rural to urban migration in internal migration. Although, the study came to different conclusion, they indicate a modest increase in rural to urban migration. To fill the gap an in depth analysis of gender dimension of rural to urban migration is needed.

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11. Joshi(1997),(Tribal Migration), Rewat Publications, New Delhi,pp.126-132.

12. Bhatia,(1992),Rural-Urban Migration, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi,pp.123-146.

13. Das,Biswaroop (1994), Slums,Migration and the Urban Informal Sector in Surat city.

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15. Oberoi,(1983),(Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

16. Wienberg A.A (1975),”Migration and Belonging”, Methuen and Co., London, pp.2-48.